

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

The thus obtained optical compensation layer and a commercially available polarizing plate (manufactured by Nitto Denko Corporation; trade name: SEG5224DU, used also in the following examples) were adhered to each other by roller, using an adhesive containing a moisture-curing isocyanate compound (hexamethylenediisocyanate: manufactured by MITSUI TAKEDA CHEMICALS, INC; trade name: M-631N) with Tg of 50°C. The adhesive was cured by drying at 50°C for 24 hours. The thickness of the anti-cracking layer formed by curing the adhesive was 5 μm, and the microhardness thereof was 0.3 GPa.

An polarizing plate with an optical compensation layer was manufactured in the same manner as Example 1 except laminating the polarizing plate and the liner, using an adhesive containing a moisture-curing isocyanate compound (1,3-bis(isocyanatomethyl)cyclohexane: manufactured by MITSUI TAKEDA CHEMICALS, INC; trade name: M-605N) with Tg of 90°C. The thickness of the anti-cracking layer formed of the adhesive was 5 μm, and the microhardness thereof was 0.35 GPa.

The adhesive containing the moisture-curing isocyanate compound (1,3-bis(isocyanatomethyl)cyclohexane: manufactured by MITSUI TAKEDA CHEMICALS, INC; trade name: M-605N) with Tg of 90°C, which was used in Example 2 mentioned above, and a copolymer A were mixed in a weight ratio of 9 : 1, respectively, thereby preparing an adhesive that contains the moisture-curing isocyanate compound and has Tg of 120°C. Here, the

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copolymer A was a polymer with a molecular weight of 2,000,000, which was obtained by polymerizing butylacrylate and acrylic acid in a weight ratio of 100 : 5, respectively.